

## Early Childhood Functional Assessment Checklist for Teachers and Staff (EC FACTS-Part A)

The EC FACTS used by school personnel who are building behavior support plans. It is intended to be an efficient strategy for initial functional behavioral assessment. Those who know the child best should complete it. It can be a guide for more complete functional analysis efforts. Complete and return prior to the BUZ Team meeting.

\*Bring copies of incident reports and anecdotal records to the BUZ Team meeting.

Student: \_\_\_\_\_ School: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Teacher/s: \_\_\_\_\_

**Student Profile:** Please identify at least three of the student's strengths:

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**Identify Problem Behavior/s** that are barriers to effective education, disruptive the learning of others, interfere with social development, or compromise safety. Identify the most problematic behaviors and those that occur regularly:

<input type="checkbox"/> Physical aggression	<input type="checkbox"/> Disruptive	<input type="checkbox"/> Noncompliant	<input type="checkbox"/> Tantrums
<input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn	<input type="checkbox"/> Unresponsive	<input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate language	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____			
Describe problem behavior: _____			
_____			

**Have program-wide expectations and classroom rules and routines been taught and practiced, and has specific feedback been provided related to the problem behaviors?** Yes No

**Identify Routines: Where, When, and With whom problem behaviors are most likely**

Times/ transitions	Expected Activity	Likelihood of Problem Behavior						Specific Problem Behavior
		Low					High	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	

**Select 1-3 Routines for further assessment:** Select routines based on similarity of activities/conditions with ratings of 4, 5, or 6 and similarity of problem behaviors. Complete a separate EC FACTS-Part B sheet for each routine identified. Similar activities (e.g., unstructured, high demand, teacher directives) can be counted as one routine.

Adapted from March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone, Todd, & Carr (2000)

Beckner 2006

## EC FACTS-Part B

Identify one activity or routine from EC FACTS-Part A to be assessed:

Targeted Routine/Activity	Problem Behavior:

Provide more detail about the features of the problem behavior:

What does the problem behavior *look* like?

  
  

How *often* does the problem behavior occur?

  
  

How *long* does the problem behavior last when it occurs?

  
  

What is the *intensity* of danger for this problem behavior?

What are the events that predict *when* the problem behavior will occur? What could you do to make the problem occur?

Related issues (setting events)	Environmental features
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> illness  <input type="checkbox"/> bus problem  <input type="checkbox"/> medication  <input type="checkbox"/> sleep  <input type="checkbox"/> conflict at home </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> social conflict  <input type="checkbox"/> academic concern  <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____            _____            _____ </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> reprimand/correction  <input type="checkbox"/> physical demand  <input type="checkbox"/> socially isolated  <input type="checkbox"/> with peers  <input type="checkbox"/> task too difficult </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> structured activity  <input type="checkbox"/> unstructured time  <input type="checkbox"/> task too boring  <input type="checkbox"/> activity too long  <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ </div> </div>

What consequences appear *most likely* to maintain the problem behavior? What rewards the behavior? What does the student *get/avoid* with the behavior? Identify the most powerful with a "1," and other possible consequences with "2" and "3." When problems involve minor events that escalate into difficult events, separate the consequences that maintain the minor problem behaviors from those that maintain the escalated behavior.

Things that are Obtained	Things Avoided or Escaped from
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> adult attention  <input type="checkbox"/> peer attention  <input type="checkbox"/> preferred activity </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> access to things  <input type="checkbox"/> sensory stimulation  <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> hard task  <input type="checkbox"/> adult attention  <input type="checkbox"/> physical effort </div> <div> <input type="checkbox"/> reprimand  <input type="checkbox"/> peer attention  <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ </div> </div>

**The summary statement indicates the setting events, immediate predictors, problem behaviors, and maintaining consequences.** It is the foundation of building the behavior improvement plan. Use all information from EC FACTS, Parts A and B. If you are confident that the summary statement is accurate enough to design a plan, move into plan development. If you are less confident, continue the functional assessment by conducting direct observation.

**How confident are you that the Summary of Behavior is accurate?** Use the scale to define the extent to which you are confident that the statement is accurate. Confidence may be affected by factors such as how often the problem behavior occurs, how long you have known the student, how consistent the problem behaviors are, if multiple functions are identified, and if clusters of behaviors are identified.

**Are behavior observations warranted at this time or is the team prepared to develop an Instruction Plan?**

Adapted from March, Horner, Lewis-Palmer, Brown, Crone, Todd, & Carr (2000)

## EC- Replacement Behavior Instruction Plan (EC-RBIP)

### What current efforts have been used to control the problem behavior?

Strategies for preventing behavior	Strategies for responding to behavior
<input type="checkbox"/> schedule change <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> seating change <input type="checkbox"/> expectation change	<input type="checkbox"/> reprimand <input type="checkbox"/> other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> time out <input type="checkbox"/> safe spot

**Identify the desired and acceptable replacement behaviors.** The *desired behavior* is your goal behavior. It is the behavior as you expect typical students to be able to demonstrate it. The *acceptable replacement behavior* is an action you can teach the student that will access the same function as the inappropriate behavior.

<b>Desired Behavior/s:</b>

<b>Acceptable Replacement Behaviors:</b>
<b>Step 1:</b>
<b>Step 2:</b>
<b>Step 3:</b>

**Design the Instruction for behaviors to be taught and practiced.**

<p>Does the child have this behavior in his/her repertoire?   Yes   No</p>
<p>If no, what is the direct instruction plan for teaching the skill:  Who: _____ When: _____  Do you need to begin with hand over hand assist to facilitate the use of the replacement skill?   Yes  No  If yes, method of assist and practice protocol:</p>

If yes, what is the plan for informing the child of expected behavior and when/where to use it?

Who: \_\_\_\_\_ When: \_\_\_\_\_

Practice protocol:

**Prevention Strategies:** Describe how to arrange the environment to facilitate success.

**What can be done to prevent identified setting events and environmental factors from triggering behavior?**

**Develop verbal prompts (precorrects/reminders) for demonstration of expected behaviors:**

**Develop visual prompts:**

**Will a social story be written? Yes    No    If yes, by whom? \_\_\_\_\_**

**Plan for Reinforcement:** Describe how you will ensure success through specific feedback and encouragement that is more effective and efficient than the use of the problem behavior for the student.

**Natural reinforcers for desired or replacement behavior:**

**How will this reinforcer be immediately available?**

**What PBS verbal feedback will be used by all?**

**Is a tangible reinforcer necessary to initially bring about behavior change do to a performance deficit? Yes No**  
**If yes, describe the reinforcer and how it will be used:**

**Plan to fade the reinforcer's use** (including mastery criteria-percentage of correct responses/level of fluency/number of trials):

**Determine Consequences:** plan for when inappropriate behaviors occur.

**PBS language to discourage start of problem behavior:**

**Consequence for the demonstration of the problem behavior to be utilized by all staff:**

**Plan for ensuring consequences do not provide the desired function:**

**Data Collection:** How will you know the plan works?

**Data collection process:**

**Are behavioral observations necessary? Yes No**  
**If yes, when:**

**Meeting date/time to monitor progress:** \_\_\_\_\_